

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1836.

No. 47. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
(Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.)
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.
ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15, semi-weekly, \$20.
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!
The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders:
THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WALKER, Directors.
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville.
WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Agents.
HIRAM M. BLEDSOE, Paris.
THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.
Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.
Lex May 31, 1836—26-50t

The Subscriber,
HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good
Porter, Ale, and Cider,
by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cider on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.
Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.
Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have it sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.
JOHN CANDY.
N. B. For Cash only.
June 16, 1836—30-1m

Fayette Land for Sale.
I WILL sell my farm whereon I now reside, containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Clay and Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter. I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.
GEO. W. MORTON.
June 20, 1836—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of
Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Teneffie
And the very best quality of
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.
The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER, by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Telford's.
JOHN MCKENZIE.
Lexington, June 17—33-1f

Look at This!
THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAINES, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. Hles and Wright, their stock of MERCHANDISE, and wishing to dispose of as much of his time as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.
For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the Store lately occupied by Hles & Wright, where he may generally be found.
J. G. CHINN.
Lexington, June 22—32-5w



Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA.

TRUST day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including
3 Capitals of \$30,000
1 do 24,000
As well as 4 do 20,000
in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to
S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 33, for 1835.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1836.
SCHEME.
20,000 Dollars—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,000 dollars—1,500 dollars—20 prizes of 1,000 dollars—20 prizes of 800—20 of 150 dollars—&c. &c.
Tickets only 5 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4.
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Aug. 20, 1836.
SCHEME!
30,000 DOLLARS
15,000 dollars—6,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—10 of 1000 dollars—15 of 600 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of 400 dollars—30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 Dollars. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Nammoth Scheme.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 5.
Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 27, 1836.
CAPITALS.
30,000 DOLLARS.
8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—1,037 1/2 dollars—100 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.
JOSEPH FICKLIN.
June 30th 1836—34.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN FRANKFORT.
I WILL sell upon a liberal credit, say six, 12, and eighteen months, my TWO FRAME HOUSES in the town of Frankfort; one 40 feet front, and running back 100—situated on Montgomery street, opposite the Mansion House. Also, one lot with a Frame House on it about 70 feet front, on Wilkerson street, running back 200 feet to long lane Alley. The titles of the above lots of ground are indisputable. I can be seen in Frankfort for three weeks, to come, and on my return to Christian county. Persons who wish to buy, are referred to H. Blanton, Esq. Mr. C. G. Graham, or O. G. Cates, Esq. all of whom reside in Frankfort.
J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.
August 6—45-5w.

FIVE CENTS REWARD AND NO CHARGES PAID.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and return of an apprentice to the Farming Business named WILLIAM BIEVER. Said Biever was apprenticed to me by the Fayette County Court, and ran away on the 24th ult. All persons are hereby forbid to harbor him, employ him, or contract with him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such.
GEO. A. WEBER.
Fayette county, Aug. 4—43-3t

J. T. FRAZER & CO.
HAVING placed their notes and accounts with the undersigned for collection.
Those indebted to them, come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise we are instructed to place them in suit.
HUNT & JOHNSON.
July 29th, 1836—42-1f

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, July 1st, 1836.
SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:
330 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:
330 barrels of pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar
One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public Landing, six miles from Fort Tison, mouth of the Chienichie:
240 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:
330 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.
330 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar
At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.
240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
330 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers:
240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:
240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the first June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie:
120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
One half first May, remainder on first October, 1837.

At Fort Mackinac:
120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinac:
120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:
120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston:
300 barrels pork
625 barrels fresh superfine flour
275 bushels new white field beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 pounds good hard tallow candles
100 bushels good clean dry salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
At New York:
1200 barrels pork
2500 barrels fresh superfine flour
1100 bushels new white field beans
1700 pounds good hard soap
8000 pounds good hard tallow candles
90 bushels good clean dry salt
4500 gallons good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:
450 barrels pork
1000 barrels fresh superfine flour
440 bushels new white field beans
7010 pounds good hard soap
3200 pounds good hard tallow candles
150 bushels good clean dry salt
1800 gallons good cider vinegar.

FOR SALE.
THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 30 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.
The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to **CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.**
July 15, 1836—38-1f

\$60 REWARD.
AN AWAY from the subscriber in Lexington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a Negro woman named
POLLY,
About 25 years of age, dark complexion; high cheek bones, dull heavy expression of eyes, rather spare, large feet and thick ankles, generally permits her stockings to be down about her ankles, and in conversation, or when using words with the letter A, she sounds it very broad; she was purchased from Mr. Ross of Madison County about three months since.
A reward of \$20 will be paid if taken in the county of Fayette, or \$30, if out of said county, and if out of the state, the above reward of \$60, by delivering her in Lexington or lodging her in any jail so that she may be recovered.
JAMES C. CROSS.
Lex. July 11, 1836—36-4t.
The Richmond Chronicle will please insert the above three times.

Tontine House.
HENRY DAY
WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has opened a COFFEE HOUSE, under the above name, on Mill street, next door to L. McCracken's Grocery, and nearly opposite Mr. Girou's Confectionary. His stock of superior WINES and LIQUORS, and close attention to business, induces him to believe that he will receive a portion of public patronage.
His stock is composed of the following assortment:
Champagne, (best brands,) Old Madeira, Golden Sherry, Pale do Muscat, Claret, (Medoc & St Julian) Best quality Old Port. Sauterene, (white,) Malaga, Barcelona, Lisbon, Old Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Old Peach Brandy,
Also—An assortment of
BEST FRENCH CORDIALS.
He has also fitted up his upper large room, and small Room, at a great expense, for the purpose of accommodating Society Meetings and Wine Parties.
Lex. July 13, 1836—39-1f

LAND FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 5th day of October next, on the premises, 110 or 12 acres of Land lying on Dry Run, adjoining the farm of Wm. Mercer county, nearly central between the towns of Danville, Harrodsburg and Perryville. Sixty or seventy acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. There is a good two story hewed-log house, and barn newly built (not finished); good lasting water.
At the same time and place will be sold, one new Wagon and Gear; one comfortable family (2 horse) Carriage and Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture. Likewise, 6 or 7 head of young Horses and some young Cattle. Sold agreeably to the last will and testament of Charles F. Nourse, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.
BERNARD GAINES,
THOS. MCCLANAHAN,
Es'rs. of the last will and testament of
July 25, 1836—41-1f
E. F. Nourse.
The Olive Branch at Danville will insert once a week until day of sale and call on the Executors for payment.

WANTED TO HIRE.
A NURSE, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Kentucky Gazette Office.
July 14—37-2t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on
Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;
Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL;
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK;
Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SMITH.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANMILL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee for the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.
It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as to the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836—37-1st Nov.
The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; White and Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Record, Mobile, Ala.; Geo. Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

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JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE, FRESH, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES,

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,
300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.
150 " GLAUBER do
75 " GUM ALOES,
75 " PULV. RHUBARB,
40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,
15 " GUM OPIUM,
12 doz. SWAINSON'S CELEBRATED PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of
Scrofula,
5 bbls. Cold Expresed CASTOR OIL, superior,—warranted
5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Chesapeake, near the North'n. Bk. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836—39-1f

GRAIN AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers, with all others that may have the following described Machine. The SAMUEL LANE'S ENDLESS CHAIN AND RAILWAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE, is now in use in some parts of Kentucky—(as well as in general use in Ohio and all of the Eastern states); and the machines are now building in the city of Lexington by Sam. McMeekin (near A. Caldwell's Mill). He is agent for me and will supply all demands for said Machines.
The Horse stands in a box and an endless chain passes under his feet, which gives motion to pulleys, &c. &c. The same is easily adapted to machinery; the power of one horse is able to move by his weight and strength, which both are here used; I do not say I make power out of nothing, but I say this mode has not yet been beaten.
I have for sale, Gentry's Cast Steel Grist Mill, in use with the above power.
Major F. Demasters (a gentleman) is the owner of the patent right of the named machines in the county of Harrison, John Henderson owns Scott and Woodford, Henderson & Gregg, Campbell and Boon; M. R. Balen, Pendleton and I own the balance of 41 counties, including the east end of this state. ALVIN KYES, Grant, K. Lexington, July 21—39—60t3w

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sct.
TAKEN UP: William Dunlap, 5 miles from Lexington, near the Boonsborough road, a HORSE, supposed to be 4 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, bald face and one hind foot white, trots and paces, not shod, and appraised to \$45, by James Ewing and Thomas McClanahan, before me this 9th day of May, 1836.
DAN. BRADFORD, J. p.
A copy,—att. J. C. Roles, clk.
39-3t By J. H. Rader, d. e

NOTICE.
I WILL offer for sale, my tract of LAND containing about 600 acres, lying one and a quarter miles east of Lawrenceburg, in Anderson county, on the waters of Bailey's run. There are three good dwelling houses, each house having its necessary buildings. There are two apple orchards of choice fruit, about 400 acres of good never-failing spring, all joining. There is also a good barn and stillhouse attached to the same. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see.
July 21—39-1m \$1 JOHN BOND.

NEW DRUG STORE.
JUST OPENING, in the new house, east corner of the Public Square, back of the Courthouse, an entirely NEW AND FRESH assortment of
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Perfumery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Kreosote, Eucalyptus, Strychnine, Sulph. Morphine, Chloride of Lime, Hydrosulphurated Calomel, &c.
Families and Physicians of the city and neighborhood will be supplied with genuine medicines, and Country Merchants who retail Drugs can be furnished on reasonable terms.
Competent assistance having been secured, PRESCRIPTIONS will be put up with the greatest care and with the purest Medicines.
ROBERT PETER.
Lexington, July 15, 1836—38-6m

MONTGOMERY LAND For Sale.
HAVING arrived at an age which disables me for undergoing the management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summers creek, about two and a half miles from Mountsteeple, on the Paris road, containing about 560 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed except a few acres, and in a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass, and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest droughts. There is on the premises a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, Brick Negro Houses, Kitchen, Smoke House; besides all other necessary outhouses, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is considered the best arranged and most convenient situation in the county, and so situated, that it is susceptible of being divided into two very convenient farms.
The terms will be made known by me on the premises, at any time previous to the fifth day of September next; and if not previously sold, that day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, it being count day, not the highest bid, the River Iron Works will be sold.
JAMES MASON.
Mountsteeple, June 13, 1836. 30 t 20 Aug.

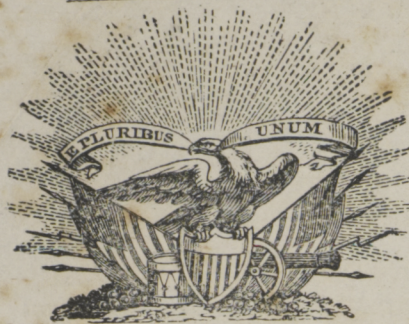
Dr. J. M. BUSH,
WILL practice MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS, and respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He occupies the same office with Dr. Dudley, (at the old stand) where he may be found during the day: At night at Mrs. Crittenden's Boarding House, Jordan's Row. Lexington, July 22, 1836—41-3m

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodas Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th Jesse Abell, of Marion.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed at Caracas, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six which Treaty is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall, in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John G. A. Williamson, a citizen of the said States, and their Charge d'Affaires to the said Republic, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela on Santos Michelena, a citizen of the said Republic, who after having exchanged their said full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3.

The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees and usages there established to which native citizens are subjected: but it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved, by the parties respectively according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4.

They likewise agree that, whatever

kind of produce; manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Venezuela; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other: and, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of Venezuela in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties, duties and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Venezuela.

ARTICLE 5.

For the better understanding of the preceding article, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of the Republic of Venezuela, it has been stipulated and agreed, that all vessels belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of said Republic, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction or the crew are or may be forgiven, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Venezuelan vessel.

ARTICLE 6.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Venezuela of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Republic of Venezuela, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the Republic of Venezuela, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 7.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or, at least, to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandises, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of parties or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity; giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE 10.

All the ships, merchandise and the effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays ports or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 11.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until

they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE 12.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament of *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where in the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And if in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years, to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, nor any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE 13.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons & property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling there in leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited on the said trials.

ARTICLE 14.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, with the decorum due to divine worship, and with due respect to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of Venezuela, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves, for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed, in any wise, nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Venezuela shall enjoy within the Government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places, of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Venezuela, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall, likewise, be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with their ships and merchandises before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both, or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place, belonging to an enemy, to another place, belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole landing, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that, although they may be enemies to both, or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case, where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulations, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and, as such, shall be liable to detention and confiscation; except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it: but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandises of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ARTICLE 17.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muckets, fuses, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry-belts, and clothes made up in the form and for a military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE 18.

All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner, by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy; excepting, only, those places which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared, that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE 19.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great or of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE 20.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or places belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated; unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, they shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE 21.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties, on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that, whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible, with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit; and it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 22.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels

belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ships, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that said ship truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form: without such requisites said vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defeat shall be proved to be owing to accident, and satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23.

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those those which sail without convoy, and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24.

It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them; and whenever such tribunals, of either party, shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party, so at war, under the pain of being considered as a pirate.

ARTICLE 26.

If, by any fatality, which cannot be expected and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business, and transport their effects, wherever they please, giving to them the safe-conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE 27.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE 28.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy: it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges, the United States of America or the Republic of Venezuela may find it proper to give to the ministers and other public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 29.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of Venezuela shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consul and vice-consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 30.

In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immu-

nities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited, and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 31.

It is likewise agreed that the consuls, their secretaries, officers and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempted from all kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides, subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 32.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention and custody, of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose, they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing; proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews, and on this demand so proved, (saying however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 33.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare especially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 34.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty in all its parts relative to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be perpetually and permanently binding on both powers.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns and states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Venezuela, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Caracas, within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Venezuela, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Caracas, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of

the Independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-sixth of that of the Republic of Venezuela.

JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, [L.S.]
SANTOS MICHELENA, [L.S.]

And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Caracas, on the thirty first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by John G. A. Williamson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Venezuela, and Jose Eusebio Gallegos, Secretary of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury of that Republic, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1836.

The New Orleans Bee of July 29, states, "The Steamer Caspian arrived last night, and brings a contradiction of the report, that General Gaines had crossed the Sabine. He was still at the encampment this side the river."

In this paper we publish only a part of the sixth number of "Anon," leaving the remainder for next Thursday's Gazette. In consenting to permit it to become the vehicle for the dissemination of his views on the subject of Medicine, we do not profess to favour those views. Neither Calomel, Lobelia, or No. Six, are great favourites with us; and yet they are deemed by their several admirers, as essential to the welfare of the human family, and the preservation of life. But upon being informed, that one party was constantly assailed through the medium of the press, and were inhibited from a resort to the same channel, we deemed it but fair to afford them an opportunity of defence by facts and arguments. Truth has nothing to fear from free and fair investigation—and under this belief we have continued the numbers of ANON.

The extensive Menagerie and Gymnastic Arena Company of Messrs. Miller, Yale & Sands, are now in our city, exhibiting to crowded audiences. Their collection of Animals is large and excellent, and their company of Equestrians not inferior to any that has visited our city for many years, as is evidenced by the very flattering reception they have met with since their arrival. One of the managers, Mr. Miller, a long time known to us and not, perhaps, unknown to many of the resident citizens, in that line, from his untiring exertions to please and gratify the inquiring mind with a peep at the wonders in animal creation, richly deserves our warmest thanks.

To-morrow evening closes their stay with us; therefore, all families who have not already availed themselves of this opportunity, should lose no time in doing so. The Menagerie will be open to-day from half past 1 till four o'clock.

CONNECTICUT.—In our own state, says the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel, the political elements are in a very quiet situation. There is no excitement, the subject of the Presidency scarcely calling forth an expression of opinion. Both the Democrats and the Whigs have made up their minds in relation to it; and the election of Mr. Van Buren being considered as a very probable event, the People have doubtless deemed it unnecessary to wrangle about it.—*Ecc. Post.*

Extract of a letter, dated, MATAMORAS, July 1, 1836.

"Dear Sir,—Through the medium of your paper, I think it highly necessary that the Government of the U. States, as well as the Texans, should be informed of what present itself, so odious, in my opinion, to the character of Gen. Urrea, the Mexican Commander-in-chief, too unpardonable to be overlooked, and should be attended to by the United States."

"We have at this moment here six or seven Indian Chiefs; Cherokees and other tribes, with their interpreter, from Texas. These Indians are on a mission to the General, and have had several private meetings with him. There exists no doubt of the business they have come on, and have made propositions to the General to join the Mexicans against the Texans, which appears now to be concluded. As Colonel Waterchea is to be despatched to-morrow to their camp, some distance up the river, where they have 30 or 40 in number, to be used as spies or runners. I had occasion to call on General Urrea at his quarters on business, when I met there three of the Indians, with their interpreter, making enquiries of the strength of their tribe, the General being anxious to ascertain what force they could muster with the other tribes."

"The Commissary of this place has orders to purchase 800 or 1000 horses for the cavalry, which he is now doing. Every movement appears to confirm the belief that the negotiation is concluded, with a promise to the Indians of land and cattle, should they succeed in exterminating the population of Texas."

MEXICO.

The following letter was written to Vincente Filisola, General-in-chief of the Mexican armies, by Jose Maria Tornel, Secretary of the War Department. We publish it through the liberality of a respectable firm of this city, by whom it was communicated:

To his Excellency, the General-in-chief.

DON VINCENTE FILISOLA:

Dear Friend:—Through the criminal apathy of Congress and the complete nullity of Government it becomes necessary to put in use a certain stratagem to save our country and ourselves. You will have to lend a hand to its execution, unless you want to perish with your army, after witnessing the destruction of the Republic. Such is the boldness of our revolutionary radicals, and the weakness of Government, that from this time up to the moment when you adopt this plan, you will neither receive money nor soldiers; you must, ere now, be convinced of the truth of the first point; as to the second, a more positive proof cannot be given than the sudden halt of the army of reserve. Such, then, is the proper method of executing my plan: all opinions must be generalized; above all, a letter must be written to the Government of this capital, mentioning very particularly that all the army want a Dictator to be appointed, who will remain in office until Texas be restored to the republic. Who will be the man? No matter; perhaps Valencia, for he is at the same time the hope and fear of many.

This idea is not so much to put the plan into execution, as to get a powerless Congress to invest the Government with all power to restrain the revolutionary spirits, and enlist new soldiers to carry on the war and maintain good order. I have said enough; reflect on my words; you will fully appreciate how timely is this measure. No time is to be lost; and mark me, keep carefully or tear this letter, written by a friend on whom you can rely.

JOSE MARIA TORNEL.

This plan is justified by a pamphlet now circulating through Mexico and all the large cities of the Mexican Republic. It is entitled, "Gen. Santa Anna's Trial." That document is the exclusive production of the Liberals, and is well calculated to raise every honest mind against the Government. They want federalism—Tornel does not want it, and therefore he would like to get a Dictator appointed, whose power would be sufficient to suppress those he styles revolutionary spirits.

MORE INDIAN FIGHTING.

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) July 29.

THE WAR NOT ENDED YET.

On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, as usual, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Quall's plantation; above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that information was given to Fort McCreary that fresh signs of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation; upon which, Capt. Calhoun, of De Kalb county, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. It was followed, in a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed.—The whites, after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was a mere decoy to draw them into the midst of their enemies, by whom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammunition of the whites being exhausted, they were compelled to retreat. In the engagement, the whites lost 5 killed, and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer, for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq., a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of De Kalb; the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges a piece—when the fight commenced—a very unfortunate oversight, indeed.—*Sentinel.*

The annexed account from the Columbus (Geo.) Sentinel of the 29th July shows that the Creek Indian war is not yet ended. The estimate made a short time ago by the editor of the Columbus Herald, made it appear that there was a considerable number of Creek warriors still at large in the swamps and fastnesses, and the occurrence here related goes to prove its correctness:

On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, as usual, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Quall's plantation, above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that information was given to the forces at Fort McCreary that fresh signs of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation; upon which, Capt. Calhoun, of De Kalb county, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. In scouring the place, a fresh trail was found leading out of the swamp in the direction of Lumpkin. It was followed. In a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians, of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed. The whites after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was a mere decoy to draw them into the midst

of their enemies, by whom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammunition of the whites being exhausted, they were compelled to retreat. In the engagement the whites lost five killed, and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq., a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of De Kalb; the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges a piece when the fight commenced a very unfortunate oversight, indeed.

LONDON, June 30.—Letters from Tunis are quoted, which show the possibility of a collision between the French and the Turkish fleets in that quarter, "unless that Russia shall intimate to the Porte the danger which would attend such an imprudence as a naval engagement, even though undertaken with a numerical superiority over the French." The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived on the 18th at Roverdo.

Advices were received in Paris from Constantinople of the 9th inst. stating that the differences between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had assumed such an angry appearance as to lead to the cessation of all intercourse. The Turkish fleet, which had passed the Bosphorus, was, in consequence of some vague fears that the British ships would make a descent upon some part of Turkey, recalled.

Private Correspondence from Paris.

M. Boutineff (the Russian Ambassador) had forwarded to his Court and to London remonstrances and protests against the charges directed against him and his Imperial Master by Lord Ponsonby, justifying himself against the imputation of having had anything to do in producing the treatment of which Mr. Churchill had been the object. The Austrian Ambassador had also protested against those accusations declaring them to be unfounded.

The Austrian Government has forwarded to its Representative at the Court of London, a formal remonstrance against the conduct of Lord Ponsonby in the respect in question, and stating unequivocally that it, (the Austrian Government) will consider as a declaration of war any act of hostility committed against Turkey by any power of Europe, and that it is determined, moreover, to maintain in its fullest extent and meaning the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

I cannot close this hurried but important statement without adding that all the despatches received last night (and there were three besides that from which these particulars are extracted) speak of the affair as very serious indeed.

Alibeu had attempted suicide. Gagnan's Messenger gives the following account of it.

One of his keepers having gone out for a moment to get some tobacco to chew, he requested the other who was with him to go and hasten his return. The latter had scarcely turned his back, when the prisoner endeavored twice to dash out his brains against the wall; but the keeper was too quick for him, and seized him by the clothes, saying "Ah! my fine fellow! You wish to play me a trick, which would have been the ruin of me!" Alibeu at first endeavored to turn it off as a joke, but afterwards acknowledged his real intention, asserting that it was not for want of courage that he attempted his life, but that he had become disgusted with his present state of existence, and wished to save himself from eight more wearisome days. He is at times prodigal of his expressions. One of them is—"My name begins with the first letter of the alphabet, and the king has yet to fear all the rest of the letters." Another is—"Whatever may be my fate, my name will be known through all Europe, and my devotion of myself honored by all true patriots."

Advices from Madrid, of the 23d June, speak of an arrangement about to be entered into by a re-union of the grandees, to guarantee a loan. Should this fail, it is said the queen will pledge the royal domains.

A letter from Smyrna, dated June 3d, published in the Journal du Commerce of the 30th, contains alarming accounts from Greece. The kingdom is said to be swarming with small bands, assembled under native chiefs conspicuous for their dislike of the Bavarrians. The writer even says that King Otto is not expected to return, and that the monarchy is on the eve of falling to pieces. We place little confidence in these reports.

It was rumored in Paris on the 30th that the sultan of Turkey had consented to dismiss the reis effendi, on the demand of Lord Ponsonby.

Also, that general Villareal, chief in command of the Carlists, recently appointed on account of the feeble health of Eguia, had himself tendered his resignation, nominally for the same reason.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Mr. Serrurier will resume his post as Ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is again accredited to the Court of Paris, or some other Charge d'Affaires appointed.

POSTSCRIPT.

Very late from Texas.—A letter from Velasco of the 5th August, states that Col. Wilson with the emigrants under his command were about to start to the Texas Army—all well. That Santa Anna was sent to the army to be tried by a Court Martial. That Lamar had presented himself to the army to take com-

mand, but his services had been declined by the army, which was willing to accept of Rusk until Houston's wounds would permit him to resume the command. No hostile Mexicans in Texas.

[For the Kentucky Gazette.]

NO. VI.

Were the effects of mercury and the residue of the heroic medicines less direful upon the human frame, or were their use less extensively diffused, we might dismiss the subject, nor further provoke the ire or disapprobation of the disciples of Paracelsus.

But when we reflect that from the slightest to the most virulent of our diseases, mercury in some of its Protean forms is the universal remedy, the "sine qua non," the Alpha and the Omega of medicine; and that it is so with nearly the whole of the medical profession, (though we joyfully admit some honorable exceptions) from the high eminence of the medical professor to the veriest quack who deals in "drap and pill"—and when we contemplate the vast number of its victims who are thus scientifically hurried off the stage of action, or doomed to drag out a miserable, a suffering existence for the residue of their days, we cannot prove recreant to our sense of duty, in endeavoring to drag this destructive, though popular practice to the light, and hold it up to public gaze, directed of its glare of technical tinsel, that its native deformity may be obvious to the weakest vision. Were this powerful mineral administered only to the athletic, and those of robust constitution, the evil would be less deplorable. But we see the prospects of the tender female, who fondly hoped to be the mother of a living offspring blighted by this insidious foe, as well as the tears, the agonizing throes of her who was a mother, and whose offspring has been slain by this poison. Is it not time, then, high time that the eyes of the community should be opened to their danger—their fashionable danger in this matter; and that every laudable means should be used to arrest the mineral deluge which so fearfully threatens to inundate our land; though, in doing this we should subject ourselves to a continuance of that obloquy so liberally poured forth against poor "illiterate Steam Doctors" in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine.

The writer has little hopes of a long continued opportunity of laying his views before the public, as no discussion on our part will be admitted into any of the public prints of the city except the Gazette, whose worthy Editor has proved by the admission that if he is "Collared," he is neither Gagged nor scientifically bit. While, however, an opportunity is offered, we are determined to avail ourselves of it to discharge our duty by warning our fellow-citizens of their mineral danger.

Unlike the Medical Reformers, our opposition is not produced by the abuse and misrepresentation heaped upon us, for they plainly indicate in their notice of the Vixburg orator and his oration, that if Medical Reformers had not, in that infamous emanation from an infidel train, been classed with Steam Doctors, etc., they would have resembled characters represented in holy writ, as "dumb dogs that cannot bark." ANON.

[To be Continued.]

CITY SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of the City School will commence on the first Monday in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Mr. JOSHUA GAYLE, Rev. Wm. MERRICK, and other competent teachers have been engaged.

JACOB ASHTON,
H. MAGUIRE,
THOS. HUGGINS,
School Committee

Aug 13, '36 47 td

A CARD.

MRS. BRADFORD having returned from the East, intends opening her school (now to consist of a limited number of females exclusively) on Monday the 29th of August, at her residence on Maincross street.

Mrs B. has made arrangements that will enable her to give instruction in both plain and ornamental Needlework to those who may wish to engage therein, either SEPARATELY, or as combined with the other exercises of the school.

Terms, from 5 to 10 \$ per quarter, payable in advance.

Aug 16, '36 47 td

H. COONS, Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank. Lexington, Aug 15, '36. 47 td

100 BARRELS brown sugar superior quality, a small lot of Mackerel and pickled Herring; and also, a lot of 50 casks Marsailles Maderia Wine superior quality for sale by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, Aug 15 1836.—46-td

FOR SALE.

CONTEMPLATING a removal to the South, I offer for sale MY RESIDENCE in Lexington. The purchaser can acquire, with the improvements, from five to forty Acres. There is on the premises excellent and never failing water, and it presents one of the most desirable Summer Retreats for a Southern gentleman, which is for sale in this vicinity. Apply, in my absence, to Mr. G. Christy.

T. M. HICKEY.
Lexington, August 10, 1836. 46 tf

Fayette County set:

TAKEN UP by John Argabright for James A. Ewin, adjoining Lexington, a dark bay filly, about two years old, about 14 hands high, light hind foot white, star in her forehead; unbroken, appraised to \$25, by Samuel Wynard and David Martin, this 11th August 1836, before me DANIEL ARADFORD, J. P.

Copy att. J. C. Rodas clk. p.c.c.

Aug 15, 1836 46-3i

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!!!
WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at the Lexington Brewery. Also,—Farmers provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.

CLEARY & RANEY.
August 11, 1836.—45-td

LOST.

A FEW days since, a small orange wool Walking Cane, mounted with a plain silver head, with the INITIALS J. L. McC. engraved upon it. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to the Tontine House, or this office.

August 15,—td

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable, heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Ailey, and their increase.
313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the "Tates" creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m.

Cash in hand will be required for the slaves.—One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

JOHN M. McALLA, Com'r.
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,
40 Mules,
7 Cows and Heifers,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
50 Hogs,
Farming Utensils,
Wagon and Gear,
Cart and Gear.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

41-tds

At the same time and place.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

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41-tds



A Good Investment!

THE September Schemes advertised below present a favorable opportunity to those who wish to invest SMALL sums and receive LARGE returns. The four Virginia Schemes and the four Grand Consolidated Lotteries require no puffing, they speak for themselves. We would only recommend prompt orders as the demand for tickets is great. Be sure and address

S

TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,

Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMBIA, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style. From his long experience, having made the principles of the TORSIONIAN art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical String Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Strope, Children's Toys of every description, Tea Sets, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair, and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives unexampled satisfaction to those who submit their seat of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dulness of the weary, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, beautiful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,

which have given general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, hot, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m., to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—37-1f

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barbering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross began to read the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a new and comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.
May 12, 1836.—30-1f

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES COOK.
April 22, 1836.—15-1f—Dayton Dr. Herald.

DAILY STAGE

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brennan's every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of skill and entirely sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle with either of us.

N. S.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April Term, 1836

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant

against

WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Meryman C. Bradshaw, and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Homes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, de'd.

Hatchy and Sally, his wife, Martin Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Common wealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is therefore ordered that unless they the said absent Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk. c c
19-3t By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

WAY CAR.

A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30-1f

FRESH FLOUR

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine, do. do.
300 Madeira, No. 1.
for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836—30-3m.

SINGLE LEVER

STRAW CUTTER.

A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters patent for an improvement on the Single Lever Straw Cutter, informs the public generally, that he has on hand a small lot of this highly approved Machine, which he offers for sale at his shop, near the Old Steam Mill. A supply will also be kept in Louisville, at the commission store of Messrs. Barker and Clark, who have already sold several of the machines for him. The undersigned is also prepared to sell individuals, County or State Rights in any part of the Union. The Machine has been tested by various competent judges, who prefer for its durability and cheapness. Compared with others, it is deemed the best, as it can be worked by a small boy, and is simple and easily kept in order. He hopes his friends and farmers generally will give him a call, examine the machine minutely, and satisfy themselves with regard to the value and importance of the improvement. He refers below to gentlemen who have tested the machine and have it now in use.

JAMES M. WOODFOLK, Patentee.
Oldham county, Ky.

REFERENCES.

Wm P. Rodman, Gibson Taylor,
Isaac Phillips, Amasa Thompson,
Seth Carington, Lewis Blakemore,
Burrell Black, Abraham Smith,
Francis Wells, James Mount,
John Calender, John Foible,
Dr Wm Campbell, James Calloway,
Adam Shrader, Wm Eddy.

A model of the above machine can be seen at Mr. John Hampton's stable, nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel.
Letters addressed to the Patentee at the Westport Post Office, Oldham county, Ky., will be punctually attended to.
Lexington, July 25, 1836—40-2t

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed package, containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11f

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Depository opposite General Condit's on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now in way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES.

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

FOR SALE.

A half league of land, in a fine Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1836—35-1f

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industriously circulated, designed and started to prejudice the moral character of the Sisters of Charity, who conduct St. Catharine's Female Academy in this city, and of the Rev. Edward McMahon, who is now absent from the city, calculated to injure their school, if credited, I have taken the trouble to ascertain the origin of those rumors, and have found that they have no basis in truth or probability; and consequently must be the result of envy, malice, or reckless wickedness.

Having female relatives and others under my guardianship, who are daily inmates of that institution, and will so continue, and whose reputation is dearer to me than their lives or mine, and knowing the heavenly and practical virtues of the Sisters of Charity, and the extraordinary purity of conduct and moral worth of the Rev. E. McMahon, I feel justified, upon my own personal responsibility, and without the suggestion of any human being, to state, that if any recent individual will make a charge of immoral conduct, in any definite form, against the said Sisters of Charity, or either of them, or against the said Rev. E. McMahon, I will do so, and pronounce such individual a wicked calumniator of innocence; and I will admit those words to be strictly actionable, as much so, and as injurious, as if I were to charge such an individual with being a cold blooded assassin, or guilty of any other felony, and I will hazard all that I am worth, or ever expect to be, upon the issue.

I would not thus obtrude myself upon the public, if it were not for the cruel and unremitted efforts which are made to poison the public mind against the religion in which is my public trust to be born and educated, and upon which those nearest and dearest to me, in common with a large majority of christians, rely for eternal salvation, and to persecute and deprive Catholics of the liberty of conscience, by rendering them, and their pastors and institutions odious and suspected, and by slandering meritorious and helpless females of that denomination. The subjecting statement of the Hon. James E. Davis, Mayor of the City of Lexington, and Charles Hunt, Esq. and the Hon. Fielding L. Turner, will, I am sure, be satisfactory to just community.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.
Lexington, 24th July, 1836.

Certain reports having been circulated prejudicial to the moral character of the Rev. Edward McMahon, and calculated to injure that highly respectable and useful institution in this city, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the undersigned visited the school to learn what foundation there was for said reports; they had known Mr. McMahon intimately for several years, and had always considered him a pious christian, and a most excellent man, and two of his best patrons of the institution, and they are gratified to say, that in the investigation of the facts that gave rise to the rumors unfavorable to Mr. McMahon, nothing was heard calculated to weaken, in the slightest degree, our entire and unqualified confidence in the purity of his life as a man or a christian, and in the institution.

We had a private and unreserved interview with the female of the school, and learnt the following facts from them: That on the evening of the 21st inst. the female boarders at the school, who numbered about thirty, and occupied two upper rooms in the dormitory, were about retiring to bed, having in the room a lighted lamp; two small girls about 7 and 10 years of age were in the lower room with one of the Sisters, having also a light. The sister left the room a few moments, when some one came to the door, which was unlocked, and knocked loudly at it, and then knocked loudly at the window shutter. The little girls ran up stairs and told what they had heard,—some of the younger girls commenced screaming, which became contagious, and several of them screamed and upset the lamp. This occurred about eight o'clock in the evening, some of the sisters in the main dwelling occupied by the school, in a populous part of the city, where the screams of a single female would bring hundreds to her assistance in a few moments. Mr. McMahon at the time, was engaged at vespers, or evening service in the community in a different house. All the girls, who are of various ages, from six to sixteen, declared promptly and indignantly, that nothing occurred to create the slightest suspicion that Mr. McMahon had any agency in the alarm. They expressed the opinion, in which we fully concur, that the knocking was the work of some mischievous boy, black or white, who wished to amuse himself by alarming them, the yard being thrown open to the street, by the buildings of the church now in progress. The foregoing are literally all the facts that have given rise to the reports unfavorable to Mr. McMahon. The public will doubtless consider the slight basis upon which to found charges injurious to a respectable man, and to meritorious females, whose lives are dedicated to the cause of education and charity.

JAS. E. DAVIS,
CHARLOTTE HUNT,
F. L. TURNER.

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTING.

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sward, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinrich's improved Tailors' Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.

Lex. Aug 26, 1836—17-3m

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18, 1836—22-2m

FIRE!

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836—22-1f

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dressing Room to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloths; Black do
Violet do; Brown do
Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Buttle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cafet Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassimere; Double do
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbotsford Plaid—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

BEST QUALITY; Funnels, Morocco, and Kid Pumps.

Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, do Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine fine Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins
Dainty
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Osenburghs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella, Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.
P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every six days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky. May 27, 1836.—25-1f

KENAWHA SALT.

A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, No. 2.

Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is not so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulus from escaping from the system, and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with this valuable article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recommended.

Dr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.
Dr. WM. CONSTANT.
Dr. WM. M. GUFFIN,
Dr. C. N. LISK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Cross-st.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.
Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, and Poly. Slip. Elm, of superior quality.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.
Lexington, June 21.—32-3ms

NEW GOODS F 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Comprising a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

april 23, 1836.—13-1f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.

Lexington, March 4, 1836.—9-1f

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centre " do do
Pier " do do
Enclosed Basin Stands do
Mahogany Dining Breakfast
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Best Stairs, Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-framed Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.
Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.

JOHN STROCK.
april 16, 1836.—15-1f

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.

May 13, 1836.—20-1f

New Grocery Store.

THOMAS P. SHROCK,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known stand, formerly occupied by L. Taylor as a Confectionary Store, and immediately opposite Dr. Laudeman's Saddlery Shop, where he has, and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city. He also intends keeping an assortment of CORN DIALS and WINES, by the bottle or gallon.—Also, an assortment of CANDIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
300 BBLs. SUPERFINE FLOUR,
for sale for cash.

Lexington, June 27.—33-